The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5004 號四零千五第 日七初月十年西癸治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER, 1873. 三拜禮 號六十二月一十英 港香 PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Nov. 24, ENDEAVOUR, Amr. ship, Warland, Yokohama 12th Nov., Ballast.—PUSTAU & Co.

Nov. 25, YOIVO, Rus. ship, 943, Snellman, Cardiff June 29th, Coals.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Nov. 25, AVOCA, Brit. str., 1,008, Andrews, Yokohama 18th Nov., General.—P. & O. Co.

Nov. 25, HONGKONG, Brit. str., 1,220, Symington, Foochow 23rd Nov., Tea.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Nov. 25, ORISSA, British str., 1,046, W. H. Peckley, Shanghai 21st Nov., General.—P. & O. Co.

Departures.

Nov. 25, MERIDIAN, for Bangkok.

Nov. 25, MARY BELLE ROBERTS, for San Francisco.

Nov. 25, RUTH, for Saigon.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 25TH.

Hailoong, str., for East Coast and Takao.

Passengers.

Per *Avoca*, str., from Yokohama,—Mrs. Achoy, Mr. Thos. Smith, Signors Sala, Chiradotti, Vacoetich, Banicli, Martinetti, Boffi, Aventi, Biffi, Arcellazzi, Consimo, Pini, Mazzochi, Radielli, and Mallecca, and 10 Chinese.

Per *Orissa*, str., from Shanghai,—Dr. Barton, Mrs. Harrington, Dr. and Mrs. Sibbald, Captain Purchase, Madame Ida Lorck, Messrs. B. Brabum, C. A. Rees, J. Bruce and servant, W. Ross and servant, R. E. Wainwright and servant, and 134 Chinese.

Per *Kwangtung*, str., for East Coast:—Captain Martin, Capt. Engaiaza, Mr. A. E. Vaucher, and 150 Chinese.

Per *Hailoong*, str., for East Coast, &c.:—2 cabin and 50 Chinese.

Reports.

The Russian ship *Yoivo* reports left Cardiff on 29th June; had fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamship *Orissa* reports left Shanghai on 21st November; had light variable winds and fine weather throughout.

The American ship *Endeavour* reports left Yokohama on 12th November; had moderate winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Hongkong* reports left Foochow on 23rd November; had fine weather throughout; spoke the steamer *Chinkiang* off the Lammocks, on the 24th.

The British steamship *Avoca* reports left Yokohama on 18th November; had strong Westerly winds to the China Coast, since when light variable winds to arrival; spoke the German bark *Pallas* on the 23rd, and a three-masted schooner, both bound to Hongkong, also passed a Chinese gunboat at the new lighthouse, Oksen.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Date.
Dronning Louise	Hamburg	July 17
Banian	London	Aug. 8
Adelia Carlton	New York	Aug. 12
Koresser	Cardiff	Sept. 4
Aline	Cardiff	Sept. 5
Civiale	Hamburg	Sept. 5
Gryfe	London	Sept. 18
Ingeburg	Cardiff	Sept. 22
Genaros	London	Sept. 25
Peshawar (s)	Southampton	Sept. 25
Peter	Cardiff	Sept. 25
Hydra	Cardiff	Sept. 27
Ningpo (s)	London	Oct. 4
Nestor (s)	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Elieo	Cardiff	Oct. 8
Vasco da Gama (s)	London	Nov. 4

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Property in Hongkong requiring Tenants, are invited to place the same on Registry of HOUSES, &c., TO LET, kept by the undersigned.

Those seeking Houses, are invited to inspect the Register, thereby saving time and trouble. A moderate commission charged.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR, HOUSE AGENTS, &c., 9, *Hollywood Road, Hongkong.*

tf 1624 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1873.

MACAO.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY of a gentleman leaving the Colony:—

A CARRIAGE, Two PONIES, and HARNESS, complete.

Apply to L. A. DE GRACA.

Royal Hotel, Macao, 29th September, 1873. tf 1620

FOR SALE.

TEAKWOOD LOGS and PLANKS, of all sizes.

Apply to FREDERIC DEGENAER.

tf 1483 Hongkong, 8th September, 1873.

KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.) SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN, F. PEIL,

tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

LICK HOUSE, CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE "LICK" offers unsurpassed accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars for all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks, being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experienced men in their several callings, can afford. [3m 1477

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1873.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*2 Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

LONDON AGENCY.—114, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed.

On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 %, per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ %, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 %, subject to one month's notice.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 3 %, per annum.
" 6 " 4 %, " "
" 12 " 5 %, " "

A. PHILIPPE, *Acting Manager.*

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.) 412, CALA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

London Office.....3, Angel Court.
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK.....$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

R. G. SNEATH, IGN. STEINHART, } *Managers.*

1887]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Ad. André, Esq.	Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Sellitto, Esq.	Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.	Hon. R. Rowett.
A. Joost, Esq.	

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,

Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

tf 1062] Hongkong, 22nd October, 1873.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on ALL INSURANCES granted by this Agency.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1861 Hongkong, 13th November, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

ON and after the present date, a rebate of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Company.

By order of the Consulting Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 1805 Hongkong, 1st November, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, a Brokerage of 33⅓ % (Thirty-three and one-third per cent.) upon the Premia ON ALL INSURANCES, in lieu of 10 % heretofore allowed, will be granted to insurers in the above-named Company.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 1786 Hongkong, 29th October, 1873.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %), will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Association.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1800 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

A. S. WATSON & CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES, particularly adapted for the hot season.

tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co., *Saigon.*

tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

FOR SALE.

FINE Dessert CLARET.
Superior Pale Dry SHERRY.
Fine OLD PORT.

Apply to SANDER & Co.

tf 909 Hongkong, 20th May, 1872.

To be Let.

TO LET.

TWO large and very nice HOUSES, No. 2 and 3, and a GODOWN No. 2A, on Praya East, Marine lot No. 65. The House No. 3 with immediate possession; the other, No. 2, with its Godown, on the 16th December, 1873.

For particulars, apply to the SPANISH PROCURATION, Caine Road, No. 10.

1m 1890 Hongkong, 20th November, 1873.

TO LET.

OFFICES on the first floor of premises on Peddar's Wharf.

Apply to LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

3m 1835 Hongkong, 7th November, 1873.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS in Nullah Lane. Water and Gas laid on.

Apply to A. MILLAR & Co., *Plumbers, Queen's Road East.*

tf 1802 Hongkong, 31st October, 1873.

TO LET.

THE "BLUE BUNGALOW," situated at Albany Road.

Possession from the 1st of November next.

Apply to E. R. BELILIOS.

tf 1636 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1873.

TO LET,

With prompt possession.

NO. 10, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE, a CORNER HOUSE, with good view; Four Rooms, Bath and Dressing Rooms, Out-Houses, &c. Water laid on. Rent, Fifty Dollars per month. Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.

tf 1627 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1873.

TO LET.

A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE, in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road, having nine rooms and a fine view of the whole Harbour. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply, No. 12, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

tf 1464 Hongkong, 4th September, 1873.

TO LET.

With Possession on 1st October.

NO. 14, Shelley Street, containing Eight ROOMS. Rent, $40 per month.

Apply to RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co., *Architects, &c.*

tf 1439 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MARINE Lot No. 121, Wanchi, fronting on the Praya, now occupied by the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, as a Ship and Timber Yard.

Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1350 Hongkong, 18th August, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSES Nos. 3, 6, and 12 in Seymour Terrace. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 1328 Hongkong, 15th August, 1873.

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS GODOWN and OFFICE in Queen's Road.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1147 Hongkong, 15th July, 1873.

FOR RENT.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN, at Wanchi.

Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 781 Hongkong, 20th May, 1873.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SHANGHAI, *29th October*, 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 6, Nankin Road, Shanghai, on WEDNESDAY, *the 10th December next*, at 2.30 P.M., to consider certain alterations to be proposed in Clause 92 of the Company's Deed of Settlement, with a view to render dividends payable according to resolutions to be from time to time passed by the Shareholders assembled at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meetings of the Company, held in April and October of each year, or at any other General or Extraordinary Meeting, and to consider the advisability of altering the division of the profits of the Company, from the 1st January, 1874.

By order of the Directors,
W. SCHMIDT, *Secretary.*

1819]

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING the Winter months the Steamer *POWAN* will start for CANTON at 5, instead of 6 P.M., commencing on the 1st of November next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 1761 Hongkong, 24th October, 1873.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy,
Navy Boiled } CANVAS.
Long Flax
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repaire also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Wqosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 835

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 27th November, 1873, at noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

4 Cases Cavite CIGARS of 1870.
Barrels BEEF.
Barrels PORK.
Cases CHAMPAGNE.
Cases CANDLES.
PURSES.
Clothes HOOKS.
White BUTTONS.
Black SILK and White TIES, WOOL SCARFS and JACKETS.
White FLANNEL, CASHMERE, WITNEYS, BUCKSKINS, Cotton HOSE, &c.
An Invoice of Kerosine LAMPS.
An Invoice of Suits of CLOTHING.
An Invoice of Liqueur SETS, TOYS, Fancy and Porcelain ORNAMENTS.

And,

(For account of the concerned,)—

E. & J. Bura's STOUT, in quarts and pints,

Also,

2 Large WARDROBES.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

1920 Hongkong, 26th November, 1873.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 27th November, 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Residence of

E. G. P. MAYERS, Esq.,

No. 12, Seymour Terrace,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising COVERED CHAIRS, COUCHES, Card and Side TABLES, PICTURES, MIRRORS, CURTAINS, Dining TABLE, SIDEBOARD, ELECTRO-PLATED GLASS, and CROCKERY WARE, WARDROBES, Wood and Iron BEDSTEADS, Toilet GLASSES, WASHSTANDS and SERVICES, Toilet TABLES.

FLOWER POTS.
SEDAN CHAIRS.
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued prior to the Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1885 Hongkong, 19th November, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 28th day of November, 1873, at noon, on board,—

THE SPANISH BARQUE "*MARIA*,"

late *Yachetta*, 450 tons, or thereabouts, as she now lies in this Harbour.

The Hull, Lower Masts, Bowsprit, one Anchor and Chain, will be sold in one lot.

Sails, Spare Spars, Rigging, Spare Anchors and Chains, Stores, Furniture, &c., in separate lots.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer.

The vessel and all lots to be at the Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Expenses of transfer to be paid by the Purchaser.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

1904 Hongkong, 22nd November, 1873.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 29th November, 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Residence of

G. I. PIRKIS, Esq.,

Brook Cottage, corner of Elgin Street,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Covered COUCHES, CHAIRS, PIANO, LAMPS, ENGRAVINGS and OIL PAINTINGS, Handsomely Carved Marble-top TABLES, Card and Side TABLES, CARPETS, FENDERS and Fire IRONS, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, Marble-top SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, CLOCKS, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, Toilet GLASSES, Dressing TABLES, &c.

Also,

A VERY CHOICE COLLECTION OF PEKIN PORCELAIN WARE, HANDSOMELY PAINTED.

And,

FLOWER POTS, with PLANTS,—
&c., &c., &c.,

Catalogues will be issued prior to the Sale.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1911 Hongkong, 24th November, 1873.

In the Estate of Messrs. TEXTOR & Co.

MESSRS. BOURNE & Co. have received instructions from E. HAGENS, Esq., Liquidator of the said Estate, under orders from the German Consul, to sell by public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 70, Main St., Yokohama, on

TUESDAY,

the 16th December, 1873, at 10 o'clock A.M., The following desirable PROPERTIES—

Lot No. 29, containing 405 Tsubos as per Title Deed, with Two-storied Substantial DWELLING HOUSE, one Two-storied SILK GODOWN, Two other GODOWNS, OUT-HOUSES, Double-storied OFFICES, &c., &c.

Lot No. 46, containing 170 Tsubos as per Title Deed, with a large STONE GODOWN, PRESS HOUSE, with a Superior COTTON PRESS, and Watchman's HOUSE.

Lot No. 158, containing 517 Tsubos as per Title Deed, with Two-storied HOUSE and GODOWN, let at $65 per month up to October, 1874, with the option of renewal for a further term of 3 years. The ICE HOUSE erected on the lot is the Property of the present Lessee.

Lot No. 159A, containing 160 Tsubos as per Title Deed, with Two-storied DWELLING HOUSE, OUT-HOUSES, STABLES, and GODOWN. 1886

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have been favoured with instructions, to offer for Public Competition, at an early date (if not previously disposed of) at their *Sales Room*, Kiangsee Road,—

THE BRITISH PADDLE STEAMER "*NANZING*,"

as she now lies in the Hwangpoo.

The "*NANZING*" is an Iron Steamer, heavily plated, built on the Clyde, by Messrs. TOD & MCGREGOR, in 1862.

Length.....210 feet.
Breadth.....27.6.
Tonnage.....620 96/100.

Her Engines, by the same builders, are oscillating, and 200 H.P. nominal.

She is expressly fitted and well adapted for the coasting trade, has ample accommodation for passengers, and is well and favourably known as a comfortable sea-boat.

She is well found in Ground Tackle, Deck, and Engine-Room Departments, requiring only Coal to proceed to sea.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash or approved Bank Cheque on fall of the hammer; balance, on transfer, within three days. Expense of transfer to be borne by the purchaser.

The Vessel will be sold with all faults and errors of description, as she lays, and will be at the risk of the purchaser on the fall of the hammer.

For Inventory, cards to view, and any further particulars, apply to—

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., *Auctioneers.*

1896 SHANGHAI.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

In the matter of THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed by the Official Liquidators, to offer for sale by Public Auction, unless previously disposed of by private contract, or withdrawn in whole or part, on

THURSDAY,

the 4th December, 1873, at noon, *upon the Premises*, instead of the time previously notified,—

All the LEASEHOLD and other PROPERTY of the above Company, in Lots or in Parcels:—

LOT 1.

INLAND LOTS Nos. 749, 781, and 782, situate at East Point, fronting on Causeway Bay, containing in all Forty-nine thousand five hundred and thirty square feet, or thereabouts, held under Crown Lease for 999 years, at the aggregate Crown Rent of $762.62 per annum, with the Messuage and Buildings erected thereon, consisting of One STILL HOUSE, 47 feet by 36 feet on ground floor, and 40 feet in height; Three FERMENTING HOUSES, 100 by 37 by 21; 66 by 24 by 21; 100 by 40 by 21; One BOTTLING ROOM and OFFICE, 100 by 32 by 21; One BOILER SHED, 47 by 43 by 13; One Block SERVANTS' QUARTERS, 64 by 15 by 13; One Detached CHIMNEY, 80 feet in height; Two Tiled WATER TANKS, 29 by 7.6 by 6.3, and 26 by 12 by 7.6; One Tiled MIXING TANK, 24 by 12 by 5; One IRON MOLASSES TANK, under Office, capacity 20,000 gallons. DISTILLING PLANT. One COFFEY'S STILL, by Pontifex & Wood, London, with all Pipes, Connections, and Adjuncts, complete, capacity 2,000 gallons of Wash per hour, or 1,800 proof gallons of Spirit in 24 hours; One large Copper FRENCH STILL, complete, capacity 1,000 gallons Proof Spirit per day. One EGROT'S PATENT STILL, Copper, 400 gallons per day. One DEROSNE'S DISTILLING APPARATUS, Copper, double pan, 300 gallons per day. One Copper LIQUEUR STILL, 200 gallons per day. One large GERMAN STILL, capacity unknown, as it has never been worked. One small TESTING STILL, Copper, 50 gallons per day (day meaning 24 hours.) All these Stills are fitted with Cocks, Pipes, Condensers, &c., complete. They are fitted at present for working by Steam, but with the exception of the Coffey's Still, can be worked over naked fires. Six STEAM PUMPS, one large mixing, 6 in. diameter, 16 in. stroke; Two WASH PUMPS, 5 in. diameter and 10 in. stroke, and 4 in. diameter and 7 in. stroke; One WATER PUMP, 3½ in. diameter, 12 in. stroke, (all the above double acting); One FEINTS' PUMP, 4 in. diameter, 5 in. stroke; One small FEED PUMP. Two SHIP'S PORTABLE HAND PUMPS and HOSE. Two SPIRIT RECEIVERS, 8 ft. by 13 by 5. One FEINTS' RECEIVER, 8 ft. by 3.6 by 5. One Iron WATER TANK, 17 ft. by 9 by 3.6. One STEAM BOILER, with Reducing Valve, &c. Two BOILERS, one new, 20 by 6, the other 2 years old, 18 by 5.6, with Feeder, Steam Pipes, Valves, &c., thoroughly complete. Twelve LARGE and One hundred and six SMALL FERMENTING BACKS, capacity of former 180,000 gallons, of latter 90,000, with Connections, &c., all in good order, and ready for use. Also, FORGE, VICE, Blacksmith's and Tinsmith's TOOLS, HOISTING APPARATUS, SPARE PIPING (1½, 2, 3, and 4 inch,) BENDS, TEES, and THIMBLES to match, Brass 3 way Plug COCKS, 150 2 in. Brass BEER TAPS, never used, &c. Also, OFFICE FURNITURE, DESKS, Fireproof SAFE, &c.

LOT 2.

All the MATERIALS and UTENSILS used in the Bottling and Compound Room, consisting of Copper Mixing CANS, Pulping MACHINE and Screw PRESS, SCALES and WEIGHTS, PESTLES and MORTARS, Spice MILLS, Copper MEASURES (Gallon and Litre); FUNNELS, DIPPERS, STRAINERS, STENCILS, HYDROMETERS, SACCHAROMETERS, Copper SYPHON and PUMP, Sampling GLASSES, Racking and Bottling TAPS, &c., &c., &c.

LOT 3.

All CASKS (consisting of Puncheons, Hogsheads, Barrels, Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Kegs,) Molasses TUBS, Cooper's TOOLS, GRINDSTONES, Branding IRONS, Press HOOPS and COOPERAGE BOTTLES, (consisting of Magnums, Quarts, Pints, ½ Pints, and ¼ Pints,) Filtering FUNNELS and Filtering CLOTH and PAPER, Pint and Quart CORKS, CAPSULES and LABELS of every description. Six Syphon BOTTLING MACHINE, BOTTLE WASHING APPARATUS, CORKING and CAPSULING MACHINES.

Also, the entire STOCK of LIQUORS on hand, consisting of SPIRIT, RUM, GIN, BRANDY, OLD TOM, LIQUEURS, BITTERS, SYRUPS, CORDIALS, PERFUMES, &c., &c., together with the Parcels of SEEDS, ROOTS, BERRIES, HERBS, SPICES, ALKALIES, ESSENCES, Distilled WATERS, Essential OILS, COLORS, &c. Also, all CONTRACTS, Trade FIXTURES, and GOODWILL, &c., of above Company.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance within seven days after, prior to delivery. Moveable Lots to be taken delivery of within seven days, and Transfer Deed of the Land, &c., to be made out by the Purchaser, at his own expense.

The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Cash in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

Catalogues will be issued prior to the Sale.

tf 1813 Hongkong, 19th November, 1873.

KOSS & Co., TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,

Received, ex latest arrivals,

THEIR NEW STOCK of ready-made CLOTHING, of every description and size, all of the latest fashions and best materials; a splendid fit guaranteed.

They beg also to call attention to their other articles, viz.: Felt HATS, Silk HATS, Vienna BOOTS, WHITE SHIRTS, COLLARS, SCARFS, UNDERSHIRTS, SOCKS, &c.

The Finest French NOUVEAUTES, TROUSERINGS, Black and Blue CLOTH, DOESKINS, COATINGS, TWEEDS, &c., they keep on stock, to solicit orders to be taken by measure.

3m 1625 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1873.

NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN HONGKONG, ABSENTEE AND RESIDENT.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR HOUSE AGENTS AND VALUATORS,

9, *Hollywood Road, Hongkong.*

BARRINGTON & ALGAR having had 8 years' experience in the above business, undertake the personal Collection of Rents, effecting Repairs, and General Management of House Property, at a moderate rate of Commission. Valuations, &c., made.

REFERENCES. Security if required.

1470 Hongkong, September, 1873.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1017 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

Intimations.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

ROSE & CO.

ARE now showing their CHRISTMAS GOODS, selected with great care from the English and French Markets, consisting of:—

BRONZE FIGURES.
VASES and FLOWER STANDS, in Cut and Frosted Glass, and
Tazza Painted PORCELAIN.
FISH BOWLS.
DRESDEN CHINA.
WINE COOLERS.
TANKARDS, with ICE POCKETS.
Handsome CENTRE DISHES.
FLOWER HOLDERS, Plain, Gilt, and Painted.
ICE PAILS and BISCUIT BOXES, in Frosted Glass and Electro-Plate.
TOILET SETS and CASKETS.
A specially selected assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's
DRESSING CASES.
FITTED TRAVELLING BAGS, Silver mounted.
DESPATCH BOXES.
WRITING DESKS.
JEWEL CASES.
INKSTANDS and BLOTTERS, in
RUSSIA LEATHER,
MOROCCO do.
INLAID PEARL,
POLISHED OAK,
PAPER MACHE.
REAL WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS, in BROOCHES, EARRINGS, and BRACELETS.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, (Poets.)
CHRISTMAS GAMES.
CROQUET, with Garden SEAT, (Patent.)
TIVOLI BOARDS.
LOTTO.
PARLOUR CROQUET.
LAWN BILLIARDS.
CRICKET BATS, best makers.
BALLS, (play and practice.)
STUMPS, (Iron shod.)
BOWS, ARROWS, and TARGETS.
AUNT SALLY.

And,

A large variety of TOYS.

A Choice Assortment of FANCY WORK, in

BERLIN,
MEDÆVAL,
STRASBORG,
CLOTH and LACET,
SMOKING CAPS, TOBACCO POUCHES, FANCY BRAIDS, &c.

The MILLINERY, just now opening, direct from the first Paris Houses, will compare favourably both in style and price with any as yet shown in Hongkong.

LACE GOODS.
TRIMMING and DRESS VELVET, in all shades.
BLACK and COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUE.
COLORED SILKS, Choice Shades for Evening Wear.
WINTER WRAPS and SCOTCH PLAIDS.
CLAN SHAWLS.
WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
OPERA CLOAKS.
JACKETS.
ROMAN and BROCHE SASHES.
SPANISH COMBS.
REAL HAIR, in CHIGNONS and PLAITS.
RENDRIE'S BEST PERFUMERY.
LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, in KID, White, Colored, and Black SATIN.
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS BOOTS and SHOES.
SHIRTS, TIES, COLLARS, and GLOVES.

WELLINGTON STREET,
OPPOSITE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

14d 1921 Hongkong, 26th November, 1873.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL.—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents	¾ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents	¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents	1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days	¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month	½ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	¾ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months	¾ "
Above 6 months	the full annual rate.

N.B.—Short-Period Policies can be renewed for a term to complete 12 months, the premium charged for such prolonged term being the Balance of the Annual Premium.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1903 Hongkong, 21st November, 1873.

MR. EUGENIO DENEGRI requests that all claims against him be collected at once, as he is leaving by the mail of 4th prox.

Hotel de l'Univers,
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1873. A1902

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned have REMOVED their GENERAL STORE and SHIPCHANDLERY DEPARTMENT into the premises on PEDDAR'S WHARF, formerly occupied by Messrs. THOS. HUNT & Co. The Auction Department remains on the old premises in Queen's Road.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

1m 1835 Hongkong, 7th November, 1873.

Intimations.

NEW YORK, LONDON, AND CHINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

FOR SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

THE departure of the Steamer

"TARTAR,"

for the above ports, has been POSTPONED until TO-DAY, the 26th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

2d 1918 Hongkong, 25th November, 1873.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"HONGKONG,"

Captain Symington, will be despatched for the above port on TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to KWONG-HING. *No. 57, Praya.*

7d 1919 Hongkong, 26th November, 1873.

CANTON RACES, 1873.

ENTRIES for the above will close on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December, at 5 P.M.

F. D. CRESHIRE, *Clerk of the Course.*

8d 1915 Canton, 24th September, 1873.

WANTED.

BY a respectable married woman, a SITUATION at Hongkong or any of the Treaty Ports, to take charge of children or attend on a lady. Would not object to go to England. Address "E. D.," *Daily Press* Office.

1878. Hongkong, 17th November, 1873.

HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

SEASON 1873-4.

THE OPENING MATCH of the Season will be sailed on FRIDAY, the 28th instant.

PRIZES.—First Prize, $75; Second Pr

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

FROM and after 1st January, 1874, the business of the undersigned will be incorporated, and carried on under the name and style of "NEWMAN & Co."

WALTER NEWMAN,
JOHN GITTINS.

tf 1704 Foochow, 11th October, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. CHARLES WILSON MURRAY, in our Firm, ceased on the 16th August last.

BIRLEY & Co.

tf 1615 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

MR. AD. S. CORDES has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

A. CORDES & Co.

tf 458 Tientsin, 1st January, 1873.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 26TH, 1873.

ALMOST every fire which occurs in Hongkong calls renewed attention to a want, on which it might be thought sufficient had been said by this time to cause it to be supplied. We have an elaborate brigade, both Government and Volunteer, but its efficacy is very seriously impaired for want of a proper system of alarm. A more striking proof of this defectiveness could not be found than in what took place when there was recently a vessel on fire in the harbour, the police being entirely at sea as to the whereabouts of the conflagration, and some of the members of the Hongkong Fire Brigade not being made aware that any fire had broken out at all. It would be tedious to give all the instances which have occurred, in which the defectiveness of the alarms has been proved, but it may safely be said that there are no two opinions as to the necessity of some reform being set on foot in this direction.

Several suggestions have been made, and there would seem to be no difficulty in instituting a proper system, but that, for some reason or another, the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade does not appear disposed to move in the matter. We understand that he has a notion that it is not desirable to give alarms too rapidly, for fear of unnecessarily disturbing and frightening the Colony. This piece of delicate consideration ought to be duly appreciated more especially by the ladies, who are naturally timid; but if this is the idea, it would seem to be shown by undoubted facts to be without much foundation, as there have, as it is, been a good many alarms of fire of late, and we have not heard that the nervous system of the Colony has become deranged to any material extent. Of course, it is unpleasant for the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade and others to be roused out at times for nothing, but it is better that this should be the case than that an error should be made in the opposite direction, of not giving the alarm with sufficient promptitude.

It is, however, beyond any question that the system at present existing does not make it clear where a fire has broken out, even when there is no question that there is one somewhere. The new fire bell at the Central Station is not heard at any distance, and even if it were, there are no means of ascertaining from it the direction in which the fire has broken out. Pending the organisation of a thorough system, it would not be at all difficult to take steps to obtain a better alarm bell, and to arrange that the locality of the fire should be communicated to the nearest Police Station, and telegraphed at once to all the stations, who should be expected to communicate the news to as many constables as they could in their districts. By this plan, it would soon be possible to ascertain where a fire is, whereas, at present in nine cases out of ten, if a policeman is asked, he does not know for certain whether a fire has broken out, much less what is its direction.

The subject, however, ought to be thoroughly discussed, and a complete system arranged. The Colony pays tolerably well for the services of the Superintendents of the Fire Brigade, and may expect something more from them than the vapid reports which from time to time appear in the *Government Gazette*, stating that the engines have been tried and found to be in order. The defect as to the alarms undoubtedly exists, and it is ridiculous to say that, with all the appliances which could be brought into play in Hongkong, it could not be remedied.

Telegraphic communication between Amoy and Shanghai has been again interrupted.

H. M. S. *Kestrel* was docked on Monday, at Kowloon, for the purpose of examining her bottom. She returned to her moorings again last evening.

The property of the Hongkong Pier and Godown Company was put up to auction yesterday, by Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., and bought in at $80,000 by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

On Monday night, as the Canton night boat, *Powan*, was leaving the wharf, the plank having been drawn on shore, a Chinaman on board, who had stayed till the last moment, made a venturesome jump from the steamer to the wharf, and missed his aim. He of course fell into the water, and, not being able to swim, was nearly drowned, his life being only just saved through the exertions of Mr. Bailey, the acting superintendent of the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, and that of Police Constable Kerr, who were lowered down into the boiling surf by ropes. Considering the frequency of accidents at this wharf, there ought to be one or two life buoys at hand.

FIRE.

A fire was reported in the verandah of a house immediately east of the "British Inn," Queen's-road Central, last evening, and the Central-station bell rang its loudest peals, but it turned out to be a false alarm. The police arrived in time to see the Government hand engine returning. A Chinese, dressed with sword and Inspector's uniform, was seen going in the direction at "Tam O'Shanter's" pace, on Captain Deane's milk white charger, but he arrived after the police had left. This Chinese, it is understood, is Captain Deane's *aide-de-camp*. On his return to the station, having kept up the same pace, the Insurance engine-house bell was heard tolling out the alarm of a fire, long discovered to be false.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 23rd Nov., 1873.

The Assembly has prolonged MacMahon's term of office for seven years.

Mr. Disraeli has been installed in the Rectorship of Glasgow.

The indignation in America is moderating.

The friendly Fantees are unreliable men, as 2,000 reinforcements are starting. There has been further bush fighting.

Coals are declining.

There is a rice famine in Bengal.

SUPREME COURT NOTICE.

Wednesday, 26th November, at 11 o'clock.—ALEXANDER v. NG-CHAP-TING, Argument.

Thursday, 27th November.—LANDSTEIN v. KING OF ANNAM.

Friday, 28th Nov.—ADJOURNED CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SUPREME COURT.

25th November.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE PAUNCEFOTE.

LOW-KOO v. HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, $1,000.—Mr. Brereton, for the plaintiff, asked his Lordship to adjourn this case for a fortnight, having been requested by Mr. Ryrie to do so. Mr. Sharp, for the defence, having no objection, the case was adjourned to the 9th December.

CHOY-A-LUN v. LEW-TOW, $80.35.—This was a claim on a promissory note, adjourned from last Tuesday's sitting. Mr. Brereton appeared and stated that he had but that instant been retained, and would ask his Lordship for an adjournment to Tuesday next.

His Lordship remarking on the fearful discrepancies arising in these promissory note cases, especially in the present one, wherein Mr. Brereton would find some work to unravel, consented to adjourn the case to Tuesday next.

LOK-A-PUN v. M. MOSS, $12.00.—This was a claim as wages for attending to flower pots, and exchanging old ones, and for the supply of cut flowers.

Defendant admitted the debt for flowers and sancers, but denied the debt for services, as having engaged him for six months, at two days a week, he only worked two months, and the other time did nothing but hang about, and his own flowers he had purchased had nearly all died. Beside, some of them, the best, had been taken away, but by whom he knew not. He questioned the plaintiff's ability as a gardener. He had only seen him watering the plants, and never did a particle of gardening.

Plaintiff admitted he only watered them.

Judgment for plaintiff for $12.

MAN-TSI v. ALABAKIA, $6.54.—This was a claim for goods supplied.

Defendant did not appear, and plaintiff said that defendant paid him that morning $3, and promised to pay the remainder, consequently the case was settled.

HO-A-KEW v. WA-TAK, $16.00.—This was a claim in connection with a money association, and the case was adjourned for the appearance of Wa-tak, the husband of the woman, Wong-a-moey, who appeared in his place.

LEUNG-A-YING v. LEONG-A-CHEONG, $38.—This was another money loan association claim, and was adjourned to Tuesday next, the husband being away, and the wife, who received the money, refusing to appear.

YAN-NU v. LAI-PONG, $3.12.—Judgment for plaintiff for full amount.

CHUN-A-CHEUK v. YEUNG-KAI-LOW, $9.02.—This was a claim for goods sold and delivered, in the shape of charcoal.

Defendant denied the charge, and said he was a washerman, established in the Colony thirty-two years.

His Lordship questioned whether there were shirts or anything else to wash before foreigners came to the Colony.

Plaintiff said defendant did not deny the debt when the bill was presented to him, and could he prove delivery of the wood and charcoal to the shop of the defendant.

A shopman in the plaintiff's service deposed to taking the goods to the defendant's shop, where defendant and a woman alone was in charge. He knew there was another washerman in the same shop, but he understood it to be all one business. He always gave the bill of the goods to defendant, and he told him where to place the goods.

Judgment was recorded in favor of plaintiff, and his Lordship remarked that there appeared to be daring perjury on the part of the defendant, an old resident, but he would do nothing in that affair now, and leave it open, but if defendant could still prove his case, he would order it to be reopened on the return of the other washerman to the Colony.

WONG-A-SAP v. CHUN-SING-PO, $24.70.—This was for money loaned by plaintiff to defendant.

Defendant denied the debt, and said his brother was the debtor, whose name was Chun-sing-po, and not he.

The bailiff of the court, sworn, stated that when he served the summons, the defendant admitted the debt to the plaintiff in his presence, and at the same time asked her why she summoned him, and could not wait.

Plaintiff produced a witness to whom defendant had asked for time.

Defendant then admitted his name was Chun-sing-po, but denied the debt.

The bailiff further stated that not only did defendant admit the debt, but a woman in the same boat made the same remarks.

His Lordship remarked that this was one of the grossest cases of perjury he had ever seen. He would give judgment for plaintiff, and order the defendant to go to gaol for one month.

TAM-A-ARM v. T. BENAB, $6.—This was a claim for two pictures. Defendant not being in attendance, judgment was given against him.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

November 25th.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, Esq., R.N.

THE "TARTAR."

C. Andrews, second mate, and John Pullock, third mate, of the British steamer *Tartar*, were summoned by Louis Perrin, a seaman on board, for assaulting him on the 15th instant, on the high seas.

Complainant stated on the 15th instant it was his look out from 12 to 2 a.m., and he went below to call his relief. When he came up the third mate asked him why he went below, and he informed him. The third mate told him to go aft. He did so, and went to the bridge, and the second mate being there, the third mate reported him to that officer. The second mate then came off the bridge, and began to push him about, and he told that officer not to do so, and tried to get away. The two defendants then took hold of him and threw him on to the deck, and the third mate held him whilst the second mate punched his head, whilst he was down on the deck, at which time there was no other person on the deck save the man at the wheel, and two men lying down in the wheel house. After the defendants had finished beating him, they sent him forward. The next morning, at 6 o'clock, there was blood on the deck, which had come from his nose. At 8 a.m. he went to the captain, and asked him whether he gave his officers leave to strike him and the rest of the crew, when the captain answered he did on certain occasions. He then went forward.

In answer to the third mate, complainant said he had not been well treated.

William Garland, sworn, stated he was a seaman on board the steamer *Tartar*. On the morning of the 16th instant he was washing decks, when he saw blood on the port side under the bridge. He did not know where the fowls were killed.

John Bloomfield, sworn, stated he was quartermaster on board the steamer *Tartar*. He was at the wheel on the night of the 15th instant. He did not see the defendants strike the complainant, but he heard the complainant crying out as if he were being beaten.

First defendant said he did not strike the complainant. They had a scuffle, in which his coat was torn.

Second defendant said complainant went below in his watch, and he reported him only.

Defendants were fined $1 each.

WHY NOT SUCCESSFUL.—The young clerk marries and takes a house, which he proceeds to furnish twice as expensively as he can afford, and then his wife, instead of striving to help him earn a livelihood by doing her own work, must have a servant to help her spend his limited earnings. Ten years afterwards he will be found struggling on under a double load of debts and children, wondering why the luck was always against him, while his friends regret his unhappy destitution of financial ability. Had they from the first been frank and honest, he need not have been so unlucky. The world is full of people who can't imagine why they don't prosper like their neighbours, when the real obstacle is not in banks or tariffs, in bad public policy or hard times, but in their own extravagance and heedless ostentation.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

25th November.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

RATHER SUSPICIOUS.

Wong-a-chou was charged by Foon-a-sing, with entering his master's house, supposed for an unlawful purpose. Complainant said he was house coolie to Mr. Stephens. He found the defendant in his master's cook-house, and took him into custody. He never saw the defendant before.

Defendant said he was going to his friend's house, and by some mistake he entered the wrong house.

Complainant said when he saw the defendant in the kitchen, he was crouched up in a corner. One month's imprisonment with hard labour.

FIGHTING.

Li-fook and another were charged with fighting.

P. C. 255 said he saw the defendants fighting. The first defendant hit the second defendant with a banboo. Both defendants admitted the charge.

Fined $1 each, in default four days' imprisonment.

A YOUNG SCAMP.

Yung-lon, a boy 12 years old, was charged by Chung-chuk-ting, with the larceny of a pipe. Complainant said he was an accountant, and was sitting behind the counter. The defendant came in and took the pipe, and ran away. He ran after him, but district watchman caught him.

Defendant said he heard a cry of "thief," and running to see what was the matter, he was arrested.

District watchman No. 23 deposed to hearing a cry of "thief," and saw the defendant running away. He stopped him, and asked him what he had stolen. He answered nothing, only an inkstand.

Defendant again denied the charge. Sentenced to be kept in a dark cell for seven days, on rice and water, and to receive two whippings, five strokes each time.

LARCENY.

Chan-foon-ta was charged by Tung-tun-chong, with the larceny of two jackets.

Complainant said he went up stairs to get some oil, about 6 p.m., and when he came down he saw the defendant leaving the room. He asked him what he wanted, and he said he had a letter for him. The defendant then said: "Follow me, and I will take you to where the letter is." He took him to a shop, but they had no letter. The complainant then said: "You have stolen my letter," whereupon the defendant began quarelling, and in doing so he dropped the two jackets (produced), and ran away. Witness picked up the jackets and saw that they were his. He pursued, and took him into custody.

Defendant said that he bought some flour of complainant for 100 cash. The master of a passage boat told him he had a letter for Tung-tun-cheong, and told him to find out where he lived. He went and found him, and the complainant then asked him for the 100 cash. Witness told him he had no money. He denied stealing the jackets. The complainant took the jackets off his person, and accused him of stealing them.

Complainant, recalled, said he never saw the jackets till defendant dropped them.

Wong-a-hin deposed to seeing the jackets (produced) on the complainant. He saw the defendant drop the jackets and run away, on evening of 24th instant.

Defendant again denied the charge.

Sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

CRUELTY.

Inspector Grey charged Yung-a-wing with beating a little girl, named Chun-a-tai, seven years of age. The Inspector stated that the little girl was brought to the station by P.C. 223, who said the girl had been handed over to him, because she had been beaten. Witness asked her who she was, and she said she had been beaten by the defendant, and showed several blood weals on her back.

Defendant admitted having beaten the girl. He was under the influence of liquor at the time.

Chun-a-tai deposed she was seven years of age, and servant to the defendant. The defendant told her to sweep the floors. She refused, and he beat her with a cane duster, and stripped her, and said he would skin her.

His Worship said it was disgraceful conduct, and fined defendant $20.

BOAT STEALING.

Chun-a-fook and Li-a-sing were charged with the larceny of a boat, from one Ng-a-chow.

P.C. 33 deposed to seeing the defendants paddling with two pieces of wood in a boat. He went up to them, and saw the painter had been cut. They would not give any clue to whom the boat belonged, so he arrested them. This morning he heard that a boat had been stolen from a man named Ng-a-chow.

Defendants said they had hired the boat from a man named Lum-a-kwai.

Ng-a-chow deposed to the boat belonging to him, and produced a bit of the painter, which corresponded exactly to that found in the boat.

Sent to two months' imprisonment with hard labour each.

BEFORE THE HON C. MAY.

REMANDED CASE.

Chun-ohe-cheung, Choi-a-ling, and Chong-a-ping were charged with highway robbery with violence, on the 1st November, at Yow-mah-tee.

Foong-a-yon deposed he was master of a rope-maker's shop. On the 1st November, at 10 a.m., he left his shop, accompanied by his friend, Wong-a-yong, to go to Victoria, to buy cut rattans for his business. He bought $30 worth at Shon-lok, and sent it to Victoria. He took delivery of it, and shipped it in a Kowloon passage boat. In the evening he and his friend crossed over in the ferry boat to Yow-mah-tee, and went to the Hu-hop shop and partook of some dinner. They afterwards left the shop in company with one of the shopmen, named Chun-a-tan, who was going to his village, which was near witness's. Witness had $10 in silver in his purse. It was a moonlight night. When they arrived at a place called Ow-hah-tong, near where there is a large black rock, six men came from behind the rock and intercepted them. He identified the three defendants as three of the men who were armed. The second defendant had a double sword, the third a single pronged spear. They made a general attack upon them. Witness and his companions had no weapons with them. The first defendant struck witness with the flat of a three-pronged spear, knocking him down. The second prisoner pointed a sword at him when he was down, and threateningly called out, "Take off your clothes, or I will cut you." He obeyed, and took off his two jackets, a pair of trowsers, and his purse, containing $10, and gave all to first prisoner. His friend, Wong-a-yong, was stripped naked. The third defendant forced him down with the pole of his spear, and commanded him to take off his clothes quickly, or he would kill him. Chun-a-tan was bleeding from the head, but he did not know who wounded him. The prisoners and their companions then went away in the direction of Yow-mah-tee, taking their clothes with them. Witness and his companions went to the nearest village, and gave an alarm. The villagers turned out, and went in company with them in pursuit of the prisoners, but could not find them. They had some clothes given them. They afterwards made a report to the Water police. Witness was sent, for to the gaol, and recognised the three defendants as being three of the robbers.

The other two complainants gave corroborative evidence.

P.C. 373 deposed to arresting the first defendant on the morning of the 20th instant. When he first saw the first defendant he was in a boat, with three other men. They all four came from the boat, and the three other men walked into the shed near, but the first defendant ran away. He identified the second and third defendants as two of the men. He suspected the first defendant, pursued, and took him into custody. He had no previous knowledge of the prisoners before. After giving evidence on the 23rd, he was told by the inspector to go and look for the other robbers. He went with P.C. 445 to Yow-mah-tee. They apprehended the third defendant as being a suspicious character, at the bow of a sampan.

Henry Stroud, Inspector of Water Police, deposed he got information of the robbery on the 2nd instant. He made enquiries, and apprehended the first prisoner, who was brought to this Court, and remanded. He went to the place whence the first prisoner was arrested, and found the second defendant in the same boat, packing some clothes into a box, and apprehended him. The next morning the third defendant was apprehended. On the 21st inst., the three men who were robbed came to the Water Police station. He took them, each apart from the other, to look at the men. The first witness pointed out the first and second defendants without any hesitation, and the second witness pointed out the third defendant. He then took all the witnesses to the gaol, and caused the second to be put in along with about eleven men. The witnesses again identified the defendants.

His Worship committed the defendants for trial.

FOOCHOW.

(*Foochow Herald, Nov. 20th.*)

In our report of the launch at the Arsenal on the 8th instant, we described the crooks of the vessel as being made *entirely* of Manila wood; we have since been informed that such description was inaccurate, and that only one-third of the crooks are made of Manila wood, and two-thirds of Teak.

It is proposed to form a Regatta Club, and so far the scheme has met with much favor, not only from the rowing men, but likewise from the community generally. We need hardly say that we wish all manner of success to the enterprise.

Training for the Races goes on steadily, but fast work not yet having begun, is not of much interest to non-owners. Two cracks from Shanghai have appeared on the course, but so far have done nothing to attract attention. A little black griffin in the Quong Ting stables is doing fair work, and of the ponies already arrived seems the most likely, but we believe a number of griffins have yet to arrive. Yesterday morning min fell, but not enough to do much good to the course.

On the 14th instant the Governor-General, Li Ho-nien, under Imperial instructions, set out on a tour of inspection. Leaving his yamen about 7 in the morning, he was met at the Tea House outside the South Gate by the Tartar General and the Governor. These two escorted him into the pavilion adjoining the tea house, where, after a ceremonious bowing, tea was partaken of. The Governor-General then took his leave, and proceeded on his way, stopping next at the Shih Chin Shrine, where he was met by the Fantai, Judge, and Taotai, who received him when he got out of his chair. The ceremony of taking tea was also gone through, and after the several officials named had escorted the Viceroy to his chair, they returned to the city. Between 11 and 12 the Viceroy reached Sun Chiao Ch'ang, where he partook of luncheon. At this stage of his journey he was met by the Prefect and other officials, who in escorting him to his chair after the repast, knelt down; he bowing in acknowledgement. In the evening he reached Fang K'ow, the first stage of the journey. Here it became the duty of the two Magistrates of Foochow to make arrangements for porters and ponies in readiness for the further prosecution of the journey. At the place last named the Magistrates, together with the troops attached to the Viceroy's yamun, took their leave. *En route* to Hsing-hua, where the Viceroy will make a long stay, he will pass through Ch'ang-lo and Fu-ch'ing, being met on the way by the Magistrates of the respective districts, and being entertained by them. From Hsing-hua the Viceroy will go to Chinchew, thence on to Amoy, and finally on to Chang-chow Fu, returning to Foochow as soon as he has reviewed the troops in the various places named.

On the afternoon of the 15th October, the pilot boat *No Name*, when running with a strong N. E. wind and a heavy sea, from Matsau Island to White Dog Island, about half way discovered a boat bottom up, with several Chinese on the top; the pilot boat was rounded to, and the Chinese, seventeen in number, taken off. Had it not been for the pilot boat discovering them as she did, the whole party must have perished, as they were quite exhausted. It appears that the boat, a large fishing boat, having some 31 Chinese fishermen on board, was returning from the fishing ground off Chang-chi Island, after having laid their nets, when a sudden squall off the high land of the Island capsized the boat; those that were on deck, clinked to the bottom of the boat and were saved, after being tossed about by the heavy sea for 24 hours, without food, &c., the remaining fourteen Chinese of the crew being below hatches, were drowned, although knocking was heard, by the men outside, for two hours after the capsize. The seventeen Chinese saved, were landed on the White Dog Island, according to their own wish, after receiving hot tea and food. This is the second act of humanity shown by Pilots Randall and Smith in saving life within three months. They have saved seventeen Chinese from a watery grave, which plainly shows that things are not so black as represented; had the pilot boat *No Name* been in under Sharp Peak, not one of the seventeen survivors could have escaped.

SHANGHAI.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

The preliminary examination into the charge of murder brought against Joseph Harris, was concluded on the 19th instant, and the prisoner committed for trial. Mr. Brougham Miller has, at the request of the Court, undertaken the defence of the prisoner, and the trial has been fixed for Friday, the 28th instant.

H. M. S. *Curlew*, which returned from her visit to the Lewchew Islands on the 20th inst., received information while there, that some four months previously a foreign vessel was wrecked on the Meiacosima group, lying off the North coast of Formosa. When last heard of, the survivors, consisting of one lady, five foreigners and two Chinese, were still on the island, enjoying the hospitality of the natives. Nothing had been heard of them since the middle of August, and it seemed very uncertain whether they were still there, but Captain Church at once made up his mind to proceed, and on the 15th instant the *Curlew* reached Ty-pin-san, the easternmost island of the group. From the people on shore it was learnt that, on the 13th of July, a German vessel went to pieces on the coral reefs surrounding the island, and that ten persons reached the shore, two of whom subsequently died. Here they remained for a month, when they left in a junk provided by the authorities on the island. The vessel's name was unknown, and also the port from which she sailed, but her destination, as stated by the islanders, sounded like Adelaide. Her cargo, consisting of tea, had been washed ashore, and a chest label was shown as follows:—"R. T. Robertson, extra choice new Season's family Congou, E. S. & Co., J. S. below in a triangle, No. 55—Season 1872-1874. Silverlock & Co., Foochow-foo." The vessel, therefore, proves to be the German schooner *R. J. Robertson*, of whose loss at the place, and on the date mentioned, a full account appeared in the *Daily News* of 8th Sept. The survivors, after being very kindly treated by the natives, who refused all reward, found their way to Keelung in a junk, with which they were presented, and which they were told they might dispose of for their own benefit when done with. Arriving at Keelung on 19th August, they got a passage to Hongkong in the steamer *Kwangtung*.

VISIT OF H. M. S. "CURLEW" TO THE LEWCHEW ISLANDS.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

H. M. S. *Curlew*, Commander Church, having on board Mr. Brenan, of H. M. S. Consulate, left Shanghai at daylight on the 8th instant, for the purpose of presenting to the King of the Lewchew Islands the gold watch and chain which H. M. Government had sent out as a mark of gratitude for the kind treatment extended to the surviving crew of the *Benares*. The *Curlew* anchored in the harbour of Naphakiang on the afternoon of the 11th, after safely winding her way through the coral reefs which make this neighbourhood so dangerous. The beach was soon lined with natives, while a few canoes came out to reconnoitre, and before long a boat came off with a supply of live stock and vegetables, which was tendered as a peace offering. On landing, Naphakiang was found to be a clean and regularly built town, with broad even roads running through it; and the inhabitants, who greatly resemble Japanese both in dress and manner, at once began to show their foreign visitors much attention and civility. In an inner harbour were seen a few Japanese junks, apparently laid up, and a number of canoes, but no signs of activity there or elsewhere showed themselves. As in Japanese towns, there were several public tea-houses, where the foreign party was invited to sit down and take tea, but until a Japanese official was unearthed there was some difficulty in expressing more than could be conveyed by signs. Inquiry showed that the principal town, where the King lives, was about three miles off, so in order that due notice of the friendly mission might be given, the visit to the capital was postponed to the next day.

At the appointed hour a party of six landed, arrayed in all the splendour which gold and silver can bestow, and a procession of no mean appearance was made. Kanghos and ponies of very small size had been provided, so that, some mounted and some seated, the party made its way to Shoodi, the capital. A paved road leads the whole way, running up and down hill regardless of the angle of inclination, and lined on both sides by thick hedges of cactus, orange trees, and box. After a painfully hot tramp, for saddles and Kanghos both proved unendurable, the procession reached the outer gate of the main street of Shoodi, it must be confessed a little the worse for the exertion. Passing along a broad smooth asphalt road, the gate of the palace was reached, and a series of stone steps brought the party to the Audience Hall. There it was met by a collection of officials, from amongst whom emerged a dignified looking old gentleman, who announced himself as the King's uncle, and Prime Minister of the Islands. His Majesty unfortunately had been ill for some days, and had to forego the pleasure of receiving his visitors in person; the uncle, however, had been appointed by him to do the honours and entertain the guests. Much as it was to be regretted, there was no getting over the King's illness; so Captain Church, after the preliminary salutations had passed, produced the watch and chain, and in handing it to the Prime Minister, made a short oration, which was intently listened to by the officials present, who every now and then bowed gracefully as allusion was made to the pleasing traits in the Lewchewan character. This being over, the stiffness of the proceedings relaxed, and the party sat down to an elaborate repast which had been tastefully laid out on numerous small tables. While the attention of the foreigners was diverted by the tempting things before them, the Prime Minister slipped out, to show the watch, as the minutes explained, to the King—his nephew. Dish after dish disappeared, and saki flowed abundantly; as time wore on, the Lewchewan officials threw off all restraint and engaged in pleasant conversation, which was only cut short by the approaching darkness, which made it necessary for the foreign party to return to the ship. Before parting, however, the Lewchewans let out something about another wreck, which resulted in the *Curlew* going down to the Miacosima group.

Subsequent exploration showed that a good road runs across the island to the Pacific shore, but no traffic seems to exist. So far as could be seen during the short visit, the island is thinly inhabited, and the inhabitants are quite happy looking. Shoodi itself contains some thousand houses, the red-tiled roofs of which peeping through the luxuriant trees which crown the hill, gave it at a distance a very picturesque appearance. No shops, save a few stalls, where tea-pots and hairpins appeared to be the stock-in-trade, were seen, and the inhabitants were very reluctant to accept money for their wares or services. Every time any of the foreigners landed, an official, ubiquitous in his movements, was sure to be at hand, and ponies were always in readiness, for which payment would on no consideration be accepted.

On the 14th the *Curlew* left for the Miacosima group, in search of the shipwrecked foreigners, who however turned out to be the crew of the *R. T. Robertson*, who reached Formosa some three months ago.

MR. LISTER ON THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

(*N. C. Herald.*)

Is Chinese a difficult language or not? is the subject of an interesting paper from Mr. A. Lister in the last *China Review*. Mr. Lister has made himself so favourably known as an expounder and translator of Chinese poetry; he has contrived to throw round the harsh measures of Chinese rhythm such a sweetness of expression in his English translations, that one is at first tempted to say with him, that a language which admits of close adaptation, and sparkles as it were with gems of thought, can really not be so very difficult of acquirement. And to a certain extent Mr. Lister is doubtless right. Certainly there is much to be said in favour of Chinese being distinctly unfashionable, no one in the upper walks of life thinks of troubling himself to go in for what to him would be a useless luxury. Man wants but little here below, and those wants readily make themselves comprehended by the servants or dealers with whom he is brought in contact; and so the ordinary Englishmen goes on for years firmly believing in the supreme difficulty of a language towards the attainment of which he has never made a single trial. As Mr. Lister says, there is no great difficulty felt in the acquisition of the local patois, by those who have not the aid to intercommunication furnished by the pidgin speaking of a comprador. The great mass of those who are brought into direct contact with the lower order of natives, somehow or other, contrive to make themselves readily understood. Policemen, godown-keepers, Portuguese, and half-castes, without one word of tuition, can comprehend and be understood in turn, while two hours study a day for years will scarcely enable the regular student to make himself intelligible to an ordinary mandarin. We may witness the same thing at the various ports. In Hongkong or Canton, or even Shanghai, the man in a mercantile office who would essay to study the language, would find little encouragement on any side; yet in ports like Amoy or Ningpo, or in the smaller ports along the river, many of the residents have picked up a really useful medium of colloquial knowledge. Their Chinese may be bad or vulgar, but it answers the main purpose of making themselves understood; and that is more than can be safely predicated of the scholar of years standing who knows, in Mr. Wade's or any other orthography, the exact numeral to place over the final letter of the attempted alliteration. All over the world the language-teachers have fallen into the same course of exaggerating the difficulties to be overcome. As genders and irregular verbs are drilled into the students of French and German, as the first requisite before attempting the study of the languages, so tones have become the bugbear of the student in Chinese. Yet, after all, tones, though carried to an extreme in Chinese, more or less prevail all over the world. What is more apparent in listening to the speech of a cockney, than that the difference of his pronunciation consist not in distinctions which can be recognised by letters, but precisely in the matter tones. Place him and a Yorkshireman together, and difference of intonation will be still more apparent. Fortunately, no matter-of-fact foreigner has as yet come to England fitted out with an apparatus for reducing to rule the tones of any of our dialects; else we can imagine what superhuman effort it would require on the part of a Frenchman or a German if, in addition to the by no means light labour of mastering the English language, he were also to become a victim to the tones of some special dialect. Yet this is really what is being done in China. Tones, though used by the Chinese, seem never to have been recognised by them till pointed out by foreigners; but when once the idea was adopted, the lexicographers carried it to its furthest possible development. Now it may safely be said that no one can learn Chinese without learning the tones; the second is, in fact, the logical sequence of the first and the only real question at issue seems to be whether an artificial system is to be impressed on the student at first starting, or he is to be left to discover the intonation of the words by the natural use of his ears and organs of speech. Mr. Lister says the latter; Mr. Wade and his school the former. We confess that, as outsiders, we are very strongly disposed to agree with Mr. Lister. If, when our sportsmen periodically go out into the highways and hedges, they would try to interchange a few words with the peasantry, we imagine that most of them would imbibe a clearer pronunciation of tones than from twelve months close study of the Tau-erh-chi or Mr. Stent's Peking dictionary, highly useful to the student, as these two books undoubtedly are.

THE ART OF BEING PLEASED.—The pains and pleasures of this world depend mainly on the animus, the volition with which our acts are accomplished; and even were a man doomed to play at whist for seven hours a day, you would soon hear him grumbling as if he were condemned to the treadmill. Our duties would seldom be disagreeable if we did not perversely resolved to think them so.

DIAMOND ROBBERY IN PARIS.—A daring and extensive robbery has been committed in the Rue Scribe. Mr. Edward Parke, commercial traveller, entered a restaurant there and placed a bag, containing diamonds to the value of 200,000f, on the bar. After speaking to somebody for a moment, he found that the bag had disappeared. Information was immediately given to the police, who, however, have not yet succeeded in tracing the property.

TRAGICAL DEATH AT RAMSGATE.—An inquest has been held at Ramsgate on the body of a Neapolitan gentleman, named Contarini Sansobini, who committed suicide at the Albion Hotel. A scrap of paper, on which the following words were traced in faint and tremulous characters, was discovered:—"I have been drugged last night in my drink, I am disconsol. I am rob all mon argent and mon watch d'or. I take my life deliberate." A verdict of suicide was returned.

HAIR-DRESSING BY LAW.

The *Hiogo News* publishes a communication from a correspondent which throws a good deal of light upon the subject of hair-dressing. The communication appears to have been suggested by the following Government proclamation:—

"The *Mage* of every male who has not, on or before the 25th of present month (January, 1873,) adopted the European manner of wearing the hair, will be cut off by the policemen at the time and place of apprehending such offenders, for which purpose said policemen will be provided with scissors, &c."

A Government notice, of which the above is a translation, was posted on the Municipal Notice boards at the open ports at the beginning of the year, and since then has gradually been posted in every town and village of the Japanese Empire, the places farthest removed from Foreign intercourse being the last to receive it. Of course, if the notification be carried out, its effect will be to do away with many most curious old customs in connection with hair-dressing in this country.

My only object in writing to you now is, to give a short account of the manners and customs of the Japanese in connection with this matter of hair-dressing, as it seems quite probable that it may soon become one of the things of the past, concerning which information may be difficult to obtain. I will begin with the child directly after birth, and follow it up to manhood.

As soon after birth, then, as it is considered practicable, the head of every male child is shaved. The time when it is considered quite safe to do this varies very much in different parts of Japan,—in some places it is not done for thirty days, and in other places it is done as early as three days old. The ceremony was called the Ubu-yore, or first shave, and was generally made the occasion of a family gathering, the hair which resulted from the operation being disposed of in some fanciful manner;—in Yedo it was thrown under a certain bridge; in the province of Kishin it was the custom to bury it under or near the threshold of the entrance door; in other places it was the custom to throw it into a river. From this period till the age of three, the child's head was kept clean shaved, with the exception of one small tuft above the nape of the neck. The next change, which commenced from the child's third year, was that he was permitted to wear on his head three tufts, or rather two tufts and a "whorld," the latter being situated on the crown of the head and the two former one or each temple, just above the spot where phrenologists place the organ of ideality. (We commend this fact to the notice of phrenologists generally;—the special protection of these "bumps" during the early years of life may, it has been suggested, have something to do with the acknowledged talent of the Japanese in the matter of decorative art.) The child's head was kept in this state till between the ages of seven and nine, from which time the whole of the hair of the head was allowed to grow, except on one small oval patch between the crown of the head and the forehead, which was kept clean shaved, and when a sufficient length of hair had been developed it was combed backwards and fastened up into the natural queue or "*mage*," which Japanese word simply signifies a bend or curve. The practice of tying up the hair at the back or top of the head appears to have arisen originally as a mere matter of convenience, as in Japanese pictures which represent events of very ancient times, the hair of many of the persons portrayed does not appear to have had the benefit of as much combing as could have been done with a three-legged stool.

No further changes than those described above took place in the method of wearing the hair, till the youth had reached his fifteenth or seventeenth year, when the ceremony of *Gempuku* was performed, which is something equivalent to coming of age amongst Western nations. The sixteenth year was considered an unlucky one, so that one of the two above-mentioned was chosen, according to the size and appearance of the candidate for manhood, and a lucky day having been fixed upon, a great feast was prepared for all friends and relatives. The hero of the occasion, if entitled by his rank to wear clothes of ceremony, donned them for the first time that day, and then went through the principal ceremony of the occasion, namely, having the top of his head shaved from the forehead to the crown, leaving the hair on the back and sides of the head intact. Of course this important operation was performed by no ordinary person, the operator being always if possible a person of some celebrity, and at the same time not a relation of the family, and he was from that time forth entitled to some token of remembrance from the youth on every occasion of rejoicing, he of course giving his patronage and protection in return. The hair shaved off was placed on a piece of white paper supported by crimson and gold threads stretched across a peculiarly shaped wooden stand, elaborately lacquered. The ultimate fate of this hair differed both according to locality and the idiosyncracy of the person shaved; some buried it, some threw it into a river, and some preserved it. The youth was also at this ceremony re-named, unless it happened, as was sometimes the case, to be his godfather who officiated on the occasion. The hair was then gathered up at the back of the head, well oiled and waxed, and then tied up into a queue with a peculiar string made from paper, and the queue, generally worn of a length of from eight to ten inches, was further oiled, waxed and compressed till it resembled a stick of black sealing wax, next bent forward over the shaven crown and then tied down into that position with the ends of the same string which had been originally used to hold it together. The youth was now considered by himself and others to be a man, and was entitled to a man's privileges.

It has been already mentioned that the origin of the system of fastening the hair into a queue was simply convenience, but it was afterwards continued to meet the necessities of the peculiar head covering worn by all Japanese officers in ancient times. This was of such a curious shape that it refused to remain on the head without something to steady it in its place, and the queue (which was then worn upright) did service for a peg, and thus secured the head dress from falling off. The head-dress was abolished about three hundred and fifty years ago, at which time the practice of shaving the crown of the head was commenced. The Japanese account of the origin of the introduction of this practice into general use is as follows:—The Shogun in office, Ashikaga Yoshiye, whose supineness did not please his followers, was murdered by his chief officer, Matsunaga Hisashide, who elevated to the rank of Shogun, Ashikaga Yoshikaga, who was only a tool in the hands of this Matsunaga Hisahide. The latter, who had the prosperity of the army really at heart, and added greatly to its efficiency by abolishing many useless customs and introducing some useful ones, wished, after committing the above deed, to have some plain proof of his popularity and power, and accordingly issued an edict that all those who were devoted to him and his cause should shave the crowns of their heads. An enormous proportion of the population did so, and though Matsunaga Hisahide soon afterwards lost his own life, the custom has ever since prevailed. The ceremony of *Gempuku* (coming

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

(Daily News)
107TH DAY.

The examination of two witnesses occupied the entire day. These were Muston, the groom, often referred to in the course of these proceedings as "Tom Muston," and Major Norbury, of the Carabineers, who has also been frequently mentioned.

Muston's evidence was that he was Mr. Tichborne's groom from a period shortly after his young master left Stonyhurst down to 1851; in fact, during the greater part of the time when he was in the army in Ireland. He had also, he stated, acted occasionally as valet, and he identified the defendant as "Roger, my old master." He had assisted Mr. Tichborne to dress and undress, and had seen no tattoo marks, and he confirmed the Poole washerwoman's statement that Corcet Tichborne wore shirts "with heads all over them." M'Cann, whom the defendant took into his house at Croydon, was in the service, the witness said, of Mr. Tichborne in Ireland at that period, but Carter was not, and witness knew "very little of him." Then the witness, as other witnesses have done, entered into details of his first interviews with the Claimant, and of the things he reminded him of with regard to his horse, his attire, and his habits in the regiment, and also with reference to the practical jokes, of which so much has been heard. In particular the Claimant, he said, asked him if witness recollected the officers treading on candles all over his carpet, which witness said he had seen done several times; and also if he remembered the fact of his shirts and other articles being thrown out of his drawers into the coal box. Witness also described Corcet Tichborne by the familiar characteristics. Muston was cross-examined rather severely by Mr. Hawkins, who suggested that the witness was dismissed from Mr. Tichborne's service in January, 1851, and that after he had gone his master sent for certain articles which the witness had taken away; but Muston affirmed that the fact was that he had given his master notice in consequence of words they had, arising out of witness "getting some drink," and the articles were only his livery. Mr. Hawkins then suggested that he had said nothing at the previous trial about the Claimant reminding him of the trodden candles and the shirts in the coal-box, and the witness admitted that this was true, but said he "had not been asked." Upon this, forth came once more the famous two portraits of Mr. Tichborne. As to the oval one, which had belonged to the late Lady Doughty, witness said that he "could not say that it was a bad one or that it was a good one," but that there was "some likeness." It appeared, however, that on the last trial witness, when shown this portrait, had said, "Yes; it is a very good likeness." It also appeared that on the same occasion a certain series of portraits of the defendant, which are in a long morocco case, like a tailor's pattern book, were shown to the witness, and that he then said that he could not identify them as portraits of his former master. Muston was also cross-examined as to conversations with a Catholic priest named Guy, who gave evidence on the old trial, and particularly as to whether he told Guy before his first interview with the Claimant that he had seen photographs of Roger and of the Claimant, and that those of the latter were not like his old master, but those of Mr. Tichborne were. To this witness answered, "I don't know when I saw the photographs." He also said that he had remarked to Mr. Guy that he had heard the Claimant "was so changed that he thought he should not recollect him, but he might." At their interview he said he did not trace any resemblance in the Claimant at first; he had forgotten the twitch until he saw it in the Claimant; he did not find the French accent, which he remembered in Mr. Tichborne, and he "would not swear" that he had not said that the defendant is an inch taller.

Major Norbury, who is a military-looking gentleman of commanding figure, began to give his evidence before luncheon time, and his cross-examination by Mr. Serjeant Parry had not concluded at the rising of the Court at four o'clock. It appeared that Major Norbury had originally been applied to by Mr. Bowker, the solicitor to the Tichborne family, but that, having had all interview with the Claimant, he wrote to that gentleman declining to give evidence on his client's behalf. On being asked by Dr. Kenealy whether the defendant is Roger Tichborne, Major Norbury for some time gave no direct answer. He inquired first whether he was "to answer to the best of his belief," and being told that he was, then appealed to the Bench to know whether he was "to form his opinion on facts within his own knowledge, or from his interviews with the defendant, or whether he was to take into consideration what he had read and heard." Considerable discussion followed on this, the Lord Chief-Justice remarking that the witness should give his opinion, and state reasons afterwards. Major Norbury, however, again asked whether he was allowed to say that, "from the interviews he had with the Claimant, and the facts he mentioned within witness's knowledge; he believed him to be Roger Tichborne of the Carabineers," to which the Bench answered "Yes." But Major Norbury still delayed to answer, remarking that he "had heard and read a good deal," and it was not until after other questions and answers that he finally said that, "from what he had seen of the defendant, he believed he was the same." The witness, however, said that he did not recognise him at all until after a long conversation, and after answers which he had given with regard to the regiment and the officers, "only one of which was wrong." He also said he thought there was great similarity in his general features and expression; that his hair was similar in colour, and that his voice reminded him of Mr. Tichborne. He remembered Roger's broken English and foreign accent, and he "fancied he traced the slightest possible French accent in one or two words" which the Claimant used; but he could not remember what words. He did not test him at their interviews in French; but he remarked to him that he used to speak that language, and the Claimant gave him to understand that he had "almost forgotten his French" or "spoke it badly," and "had therefore been advised not to speak it at all." Major Norbury then said that he had once seen Mr. Tichborne with nothing on but a jersey and his trousers, and that "to the best of his recollection" his arms were then bare, though he saw no tattoo-marks. The witness, however, could not remember where or exactly when this occurred, nor at what hour. He said that on the occasion he was speaking of, officers had been annoying Cornet Tichborne in some way, and "probably had pulled him out of bed." A juryman then asked whether Cornet Tichborne had "gone to bed with no shirt, and yet with a jersey, or underwaistcoat, and trousers on?" but witness said he "could not remember;" nor could he say whether it was by candle-light or not, thought it was "probable" that it was at night. Witness then spoke of the first letter that he received from the Claimant, and of a belief in his own mind, before he opened it, that the address on the envelope was in the handwriting of Mr. Tichborne. The mere mention of this harmless envelope led again to one of those "scenes" in court which we have so often been called on to record in the course of the present trial. How Dr. Kenealy declared that he would rather believe the shorthand writer's notes than Mr. Hawkins; how Mr. Hawkins stigmatised this as a "wickedly gross and insulting remark;" how the Court strove to subdue the angry passions of contending counsel, and at once drew upon itself solemn remonstrance on the one hand, and "rowdy" defiance on the other; how a Juryman complained mildly of "waste of time," and became at once involved in the fray. It is perhaps enough to say that the Lord Chief-Justice observed that the line of conduct pursued by counsel in this case "would render impossible the relations that subsist between the Bench and the bar;" that Mr. Justice Mellor said that the patience of the Court had been more tried than he ever knew it to be in the whole course of his experience; and that Mr. Justice Lush added, "In that remark I entirely concur."

EXPLOSION ON A STEAMER.—A shocking explosion has occurred on board the steamer *Broomhaugh*, of Newcastle, coal-laden, for Port Said. Three seamen were blown clean off the deck and never seen again; one was killed on the spot, and several were so much injured that they had to be landed at Gibraltar. The vessel herself sustained serious damage.

A Vienna patent safe-maker bade defiance to all other safe-makers to open his safe, and got the honour of the presence of the Emperor during a trial. The safe proprietor smiled sarcastically at the futile efforts of his rivals, and then exclaiming—"But, after all, my friends, it is a simple matter," proceeded to show how it was to be done, and found he could not open the safe himself.

SUICIDE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The statistics of 1870 show an increasing tendency to suicide throughout the country. The percentage was 306 per 100,000. In 1860 it was 302, and in 1850, 201. As usual, the male sex greatly predominates—more than three-fourths being men. Suicide is rare among women who have reached maturity, the majority of the cases being confined to the romantic period of girlhood. Men, on the contrary, resort to it in numbers increasing with age. Ten suicides occur among the whites to one among the blacks; the cheerful, contented disposition of the latter shows where lies the exciting cause of suicide. It is the product, not of mental rust, but wear and tear. The rate is higher in the bustling communities of the North than in the more quiet South. But the German and French minds, of all others, appear to be particularly prone to suicide. These nationalities stand nearly as three to one as compared with the Irish, and four to one compared with the native American.—*Public Opinion.*

How natural it is for man, when he makes a mistake to korrekt it by kussing somebody else for it.—*Josh Billings.*

A Jersey paper describes a man as being "as sociable as a batch of candidates two weeks before election."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NOVEMBER 25TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $592½ to $595; New Benares, $577½ to $582½; Old Patna, $560 to $562½; no change in Malwa; market quiet for all kinds.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand..... 4/1¼
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, 4/2½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/2½
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/3
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 4/3½

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight..... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 225½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 225½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight..... 73½
Private, 30 days' sight..... 73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—47 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$600 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$900 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 5 per share, discount.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$5 per share, discount.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$548 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$130 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$118 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—23 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—30 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 110 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—55 per cent. discount.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—90 per cent. discount.

SALES ON NOVEMBER 25TH, 1873.
As reported by Chinese.

Black Sesamums, 100 bags, at $2.55, by Yuen-tye to travelling trader.
China Root, 100 piculs, at $2.40, by Yuen-tye to travelling trader.
Green Peas, 30 bags, at $2.10, by Yuen-tye to travelling trader.
White Wax, 2 pieces, at $71.00, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling trader.
Milled Rice, 3,000 piculs, at $1.87, by Kin-tye-loong to local trader.
China Root, 30 packages, at $6.80, by Hop-hing to local trader.
Cotton Seed, 500 bags, at $5.20, by Hop-hing to local trader.
Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $12.00, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.
Cuttlefish, 20 bags, at $20.50, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.
Black Pepper, 50 bags, at $16.50, by Fook-mow-loong to travelling trader.
Vermicelli, 50 bags, at $5.30, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.
Almonds, 10 bags, at $22.00, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

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Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 337 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
AND
To H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

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tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

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Also,
A large Stock of TABLE LINENS and LINEN SHEETINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c., &c., &c.,
Most of the above Goods to be sold at *GREATLY REDUCED PRICES* to make room for NEW GOODS for the Autumn and Winter Seasons.
Also,
— A large Stock of ENGLISH-MADE SADDLERY, which must be sold without *regard to cost.*
BAKER & CO.,
24, *QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,*
COURT MILLINERS, DRESS AND MANTLE-MAKERS, GENERAL DRAPERS, LADIES' & CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS, &c., &c., &c.
1475 Hongkong, 5th September, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW, TAMSUI, AND TAKAO.
THE Steamship
"HAI-LOONG,"
Captain Punchard, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 26th instant, at 8 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
2d 1913 Hongkong, 25th November, 1873.

FOR MANILA.
THE Steamer
"OCEAN QUEEN,"
shortly expected, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1912 Hongkong, 24th November, 1873.

FOR DUNEDIN, N.Z., AND SYDNEY.
THE Steamship
"MIKADO"
will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 5th December, at 4 P.M.
Cargo and Passengers will be taken at current rates.
This Steamer has excellent accommodation for Cabin Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
11d 1914 Hongkong, 25th November, 1873.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.
THE Steamship
"LEGISLATOR,"
Capt. Craig, will leave for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 5 P.M.
Despatches will close at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
7d 1906 Hongkong, 22nd November, 1873.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"HONGKONG,"
Symington, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 1888 Hongkong, 20th November, 1873.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG, *via* SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"OLYMPIA,"
Paulsen, Master, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 1889 Hongkong, 20th November, 1873.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MADRAS"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 17th November, 1873. [1874

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(Taking Cargo at through rates for NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"DELTA"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 17th November, 1873. [1875

FOR HONOLULU.
THE American Ship
"GEORGE GREEN,"
Captain C. Willcox, will be despatched as above on or about the 11th proximo.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
21d 1896 Hongkong, 21st November, 1873.

FOR LONDON.
THE A 1 British Barque
"GLENISLA,"
Capt. Watts, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1853 Hongkong, 11th November, 1873.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Barque
"DELIA,"
E. Basozabal, Master, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1817 Hongkong, 4th November, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A 1 British Barque
"KINFAUNS CASTLE,"
Dodd, Master, will load at Whampoa and Hongkong, and will have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1770 Hongkong, 27th October, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"GLAUCUS"
will be despatched on or about the 28th instant. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—
On Tea 27/. %, all risks, 18/. %, F.P.A.
„ Silk 18/. %, do.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1895 Hongkong, 21st November, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 American Ship
"AUREOLA,"
Ross, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1837 Hongkong, 7th November, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A 1 16 years British Ship
"TAMESA,"
having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1776 Hongkong, 28th October, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A 1 British Barque
"CARNARVONSHIRE,"
388 tons Register, Williams, Master, will load at Whampoa and Hongkong, and will have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1777 Hongkong, 28th October, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A 1 German Barque
"JOHANN SMIDT,"
Captain Hagemann, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1675 Hongkong, 10th October, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 American Ship
"MELROSE,"
Captain Neill, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1668 Hongkong, 8th October, 1873.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
THE A 1 Clipper Ship
"RIFLEMAN,"
Thos. Bishop, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo and passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1582 Hongkong, 25th September, 1873.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*TRAVANCORE*," Captain C. H. EASTLEY, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 27th November, at noon.
Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 26th idem.
For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.
*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.
The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 13th November, 1873.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*CHINA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.
A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.
The "*CHINA*" will be due at San Francisco January 1st, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.
At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.
Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20%, on regular rates.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 26th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*
T. A. HARRIS, *Agent.*
Hongkong, November 6th,

Extracts.

THE SUMMERS OF LONG AGO.

If ever I have a dreaming
In the twilight's lonesome glow,
If ever I have a longing
When the hum of life is low—
'Tis dreaming of olden sunshine,
Of streams with a softened flow;
And of richer joys that brightened
The Summers of long ago.

A longing for lost companions
And voices now still in death;
For the days with no to-morrow,
And boyhood's unclouded faith.
I wonder why the world is changed
And that faith no more I know—
Why are they lost in shadow-land,
The Summers of long ago?

The same bright sun is beaming forth
That smiled on the hills of yore,
Oh, this is the true enchantment—
My heart hath its youth no more;
The butterfly's golden pinion
Hath ever the same bright glow,
'Tis my heart alone hath changed
The Summers of long ago.

Wearily through the vale of life
My spirit hath groped its way,
And wearily now it feeleth
The cool of its autumn day.
Tired of apples with ashes filled,
Weeping o'er the loved laid low,
It seeth through mists of sorrow
The Summers of long ago.

But oh, I know when the sunshine
Will come to my heart again,
When the worn-out spirit parteth
From life and its gaudy train;
When glory from Zion resteth
On the Jordan's troubled flow,
I shall pass to light eclipsing
The Summers of long ago.

WHAT TO DO IN CASES OF ACCIDENT.

Prof. Wilder, of Cornell University, gives the following short rules for action in cases of accident, which it will be found useful to preserve or remember:—

For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing; dash water into them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead pencil.

Remove substances from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear.

If any artery is cut, compress above the wound; if a vein is cut, compress below.

If choked, get upon all fours and cough.

For slight burns, dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed, cover with varnish.

Smother a fire with carpets, etc.; water will often spread burning oil, and increase danger. Before passing through smoke, take a full breath and then stoop low; but if carbonic acid gas is suspected, walk erect.

Suck poisoned wounds, unless your mouth is sore; enlarge the wound, or, better cut out the part without delay; hold the wounded part as long as can be borne to a coal or end of a cigar.

In case of poisoning, excite vomiting by tickling the throat, or by warm water and mustard.

If in water, float on the back, with the nose and mouth projecting.

For apoplexy, raise the head and body; for fainting, lay the person flat.

MISSIONARIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

In these early times, missionary life in New Zealand possessed many attractions to a devoted, intrepid, and intelligent missionary: a fine climate, picturesque scenery, and a noble race of savages, who could comprehend and appreciate the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion; while, from the high estimation in which his knowledge, piety, and wisdom were held, the missionary was exalted into a position of power, influence, and authority, which a despot would have envied. The mission-house was usually a well-selected place of residence, convenient for wood and water, and in the vicinity of a native pah or village. A taste for landscape gardening was occasionally displayed in the manner in which the grounds were laid out. Around the house appeared a verdant lawn, skirted with copse wood, exhibiting an English partiality for turf and trees. A well-cultivated garden, producing fruit and vegetables, and displaying a few specimens of native plants, with a sprinkling of English flowers, indicated a taste for picturesque scenery and that refinement which appreciated it, on the part of the missionary; but under any circumstances, the mission station was a place of rendezvous and an object of attraction for all classes, as it possessed all the necessaries and comforts, as well as some of the luxuries, of civilised life. In those days the natives attached little or no importance to their time and labour, and their services were freely placed at the disposal of the missionary, either in building houses or cultivating their fields. On his expeditions into the interior and to distant parts of the country, the missionary usually travelled *en prince*, being accompanied by a retinue of natives employed in carrying his tent, blankets, and opossum rug, as well as provisions; and although not assuming the character of a sportsman himself, he frequently entrusted to one of his native party the favourite fowling-piece belonging to the mission, and wild duck and wood-pigeons were an agreeable variety in his bill of fare on his journey. Travelling in this manner, a geographical knowledge of the country was obtained, and important information respecting the character and condition of its inhabitants, as well as much of the early and valuable evidence as to its natural history. When thus wandering with them through the forests, exploring rivers in their canoes, and talking with them around their evening-camp fires, the savage character and turbulent habits of the natives, from the constant fighting and feuds going on among different tribes, exposed the missionary frequently to imminent dangers; at the same time, to an intrepid and intelligent character, a man of a truly missionary spirit, such occurrences only afforded an opportunity for the display of resolution and firmness, qualities highly appreciated by all Maories, and which, when exhibited, never failed not only to restore peace among the natives, but to command their esteem and admiration.—*From "New Zealand," by Alexander Kennedy.*

HORSE-BREAKING AT HOME AND ABROAD.

In foreign countries when the colt is first broken, a bit of a severity greater than that in common use is put into his mouth. The rough-rider gets upon his back, and something like the following scene occurs. The young horse, feeling a strange weight upon him, probably begins by leaping up with all feet from the ground, at the same time carving his back,—a proceeding known as "buck-jumping;" finding that this does not dislodge his rider, he lowers his head and kicks violently, hoping to send the rider over his head. The latter instantly draws the bridle tight, and throws the horse's head so high that kicking is impossible to him,—for to be able to kick, a horse has to hold his head low. Baffled again, he rears, and the man instantly loosens the reins and applies the spurs sharply. The horse drops to his forefeet, and, as a last resource to escape from his tormentor, runs away. He is pulled up by the action of the powerful bit, which holds his jaw like a vice so long as he tries to resist it; but he does not try for long, for such a bit as is used is, in truth, irresistible. Then, completely at his wits' end, the poor beast stands trembling, quite cowed, and breaking out in a profuse perspiration. Thereupon, the rider coaxes him and pats him, and (to use an expressive word I once heard from the late Mr. Rarey, of horse-taming celebrity) "gentles" him. The horse may be supposed to argue that there is no contending against a power and an intelligence which he has learned to perceive is superior to his own. He has discovered that further contention is useless; whatever attempt at resistance or aggression he has made has been checked and mastered, and he submits. The horse is broken. Now, this is the whole principle and science of horse-breaking; a very obvious principle and a very easy science. It consists only in letting the horse feel that he is completely and immediately mastered. To do this without fuss, and without unnecessarily frightening, hurting, or exasperating the horse, is scientific horse-breaking. Let us now examine the process of horse-breaking as performed in England, and see how these various conditions are fulfilled. The rough-rider, armed with a stout ash sapling and a heavy pair of spurs, mounts the unbroken colt, who is bitted with the ordinary English double bridle. The colt kicks, and his bit is jerked violently, and he is spurred and violently struck with the stick. He plunges, and is again corrected. He rears; and here comes into action the well-known artifice of the English horse-breaker,—a feat which it takes a marvellously quick hand and perfect nerve to accomplish without danger. When the horse is standing high in the air, he is pulled over by the rider and falls backward, the rider slipping to one side to avoid being crushed. The risk to the horse is great, the risk to the rider immense; and it may be doubted whether, after all, the habit of rearing is ever cured by this heroic method. Should the colt run away—and almost every previously untrained horse attempts to do so—the shortcomings of the English system are conspicuous. Unless the horse's mouth is unusually tender, the English bit is incapable of holding him; the man puts out his strength, the horse exerts his, and often gets the best of the struggle and gallops long and far. Whether he is eventually mastered or not, the horse has perceived that the rider's superiority is not incontestable, and he acquires in future a habit of resisting whenever he is frightened or irritated, and often merely from high spirit he gets into a habit of bolting. His mouth in the meantime has become callous; in other words, he comes to be hard-mouthed; for the final victory of the English breaker is rarely obtained without an immense amount of jagging and jerking and pulling of the bit. The horse is essentially a creature of habit; he associates being ridden with fighting against the bit in his mouth. If he could have been persuaded at first and at once that resistance was useless, he would have given in, and acquired a habit of submission.—*New Quarterly Magazine.*

AN OLD ROMAN MAGISTRATE.

It happened at a certain time in the early republic of Rome that there arose a great deal of difference and jealousy of power between the tribunes who were the representatives of the people, and the patricians or nobles. One of the latter, and amongst the most distinguished by birth and fortune, was Lucius Quintos, who had a son named Caeso, a young man of good parts and education, brave and well favoured, having a certain measure of patrician pride, who espoused very warmly the cause of his party,—measuring his language—for he was very eloquent—by no temperate rule. He was for this reason as much hated by the people as he was approved by the class to which he belonged. The tribunes desiring at once to curb his haughtiness and show their power, preferred a charge against him, suborning dishonest witnesses; for which, indeed, there was some slight colour in his conduct, but no substantial foundation in fact. It was in vain that his father disproved the capital allegations made against him, pleading the inexperience of youth for the rest, and pointing to the acts of bravery which he had already performed, and the honours they had won him. On the false testimony of one Volscius, a slanderous ill-conditioned man, he was cited to appear before the senate, but allowed his personal liberty on the bail of his father together with nine others, for his appearance when called upon by the senate; but preferring a voluntary banishment, he went and settled in Tyrhenia. Not content with paying his own part of the surety, Cincinnatus paid all the others also the sums in which they had been bound with him, the exaction of no part of which was abated. For this purpose it was necessary to sell almost all his property, only reserving to himself a small farm of four acres lying across the Tiber. To this place he went with his wife and family and a few slaves; occupying himself in rural pursuits and tilling the ground laboriously. But when the office of consul with Claudius became vacant a year afterwards, he was unanimously chosen to occupy the post, to the consternation of the people, who expected that he would repay upon them the wrong done to his son. They had little, however, to fear from one to whom justice was law and probity a possession. When the messengers arrived to accompany him to Rome, he was found ploughing in rustic garments. As he paused in his labour, wondering what could be the object of a visit from so many persons, he was requested to go into his cottage and dress himself in a more becoming manner. The delegates then saluted him as consul, and covering him with the official robe bordered with purple, and bearing before him the axes and other ensigns of magistracy, he was led into the city. Before departing, however, he tenderly embraced his wife, commending the family concerns to her best care and attention, tears of regret starting to his eyes at leaving untended his little possession. Dionysius, who tells this story circumstantially, says, "What induces me to relate so many particulars, is to let the world see what kind of men the Roman magistrates were at that time; that they worked with their hands, and were temperate; that they were not uneasy under innocent poverty; and were so far from aiming at regal power, that they refused it even when offered."—*From "The Pilgrimage of the Tiber," by William Davies.*

Insurances.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

MELCHERS & Co.
3m 1618 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 966 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1y 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

Insurances.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or in Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 557, Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1801 Hongkong, 31st October, 1873.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 351 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ½ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ¾ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... 3 " 4 do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... 4 " 6 do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST
A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 23th July, 1872.

Insurances.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	½ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	¾ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	½ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	¾ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz.:

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $30,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 10 per cent.

The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year $500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 40 Hongkong 16th October, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 25th November, 1873.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$108.00 a	$118.00
" " 28 a 32	"	117.00 a	122.00
" " 38 a 42	"	125.00 a	135.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$2.00 a	2.05
" 8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.30 a	2.50
" 9 a 10 lbs	"	2.90 a	3.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	"	2.30 a	2.50
" 64 a 66	"	2.70 a	2.85
" 68 a 72	"	2.95 a	3.50
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.50 a	2.55
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.45 a	2.50
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.40 a	3.20
" 40 "	"	2.50 a	3.50
GREY T-CLOTHS, 32 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs	"	1.65 a	1.80
" 34 " & 36 " 8 lbs	"	2.20 a	2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.70 a	3.75
DYED BROCADE DO.	"	3.65 a	3.80
DYED DAMASK DO.	per piece	5.85 a	6.00
CHINTZ	"	1.00 a	1.05
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a	0.65
" Brown	"	0.62 a	0.68
" Red	"	0.78 a	0.83
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.23 a	0.24
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.19 a	0.20
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.26 a	0.28

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.80 a	0.82
LONG ELLS, MM Scarlet	per piece	8.60 a	8.70
" " Assorted	"	8.20 a	8.30
" HH Scarlet	"	8.40 a	8.50
" " Assorted	"	8.10 a	8.20
CAMLETS, SSS	"	16.00 a	16.50
" SS	"	19.00 a	19.50
" S	"	20.00 a	20.50
" BBB	"	22.00 a	22.50
LISTINGS, DD	"	14.50 a	15.00

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 & 2	per picul	4.50 a	4.75
" Hoop	"	4.50 a	4.65
" Bar	"	4.25 a	4.35
" Wire	"	10.00 a	11.25
LEAD	"	8.25 a	8.50
STEEL, English	per tub.	4.50 a	4.65
" Swedish	"	5.00 a	5.25
TIN, Malacca	per picul	30.50 a	33.00
TIN PLATES	per box	8.00 a	8.20
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	25.00 a	27.00
QUICKSILVER, English	"	170.00 a	175.00
" American	"	170.00 a	175.00
SPELTER	"	7.50 a	7.65

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai	"	14.50 a	15.00
" Ningpo	"	16.00 a	16.50
" Tientsin	"	15.50 a	16.00
" Shantung	"	15.50 a	16.00
" Bengal	"	11.50 a	16.00
ALUM	per picul	1.50 a	1.80
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white	"	4.10 a	4.25
" Black	"	3.65 a	3.80
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a	2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a	2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.70 a	1.75
" " mill cleaned	"	1.55 a	1.60
" Manila	"	2.35 a	2.40
" Java	"	2.00 a	2.10
" Singapore	"	1.70 a	1.75
" Saigon	"	1.40 a	1.45
" Arracan	"	2.10 a	2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a	2.40
SALTPETRE	"	6.50 a	7.00
COAL, ANTHOLT	per ton.		
" English steam	"	16.50 a	—
" American Anthracite	"	14.50 a	—
" Sydney	"	12.50 a	—
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	3.80 a	3.85
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,			
RATTANS, Straits	per pcl.	6.00 a	6.20
" Banjar	"	5.10 a	5.25
PEPPER White	"	22.00 a	22.50
" Black	"	16.50 a	17.00
BETEL NUT	"	3.25 a	4.00
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	"	4.20 a	4.50
" South Sea	"	16.50 a	17.00
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.70 a	2.00
" Siam	"	2.20 a	2.65
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs	"	1.50 a	1.55
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs	"	6.50 a	6.75
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.80 a	1.95
" California	"	1.95 a	2.10
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.75 a	7.20
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.50 a	3.60
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.20 a	3.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	4.20 a	4.50
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.70 a	3.80
CAMPHOR, packed	"	15.50 a	16.00
PAPER, White	"	2.00 a	2.05
" Green	"	1.80 a	2.35
" Black	"	1.50 a	1.55
" Yellow	"	1.70 a	1.85
MUSHROOMS	"	42.50 a	50.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	2.25 a	2.50
" Cut	"	3.25 a	3.50
MUSKETS, Dry Siam large	"	13.00 a	14.50
" " middle	"	8.20 a	8.75
VERMICELLI, Latsin	"	6.25 a	7.00
BEES WAX, Japan	"	14.50 a	16.00
" Hankow	"	68.00 a	69.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Avoca	Andrews	Brit. str	1008	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Blythwoodie	Miller	Brit. str	770	Siemssen & Co	
China	W. B. Cobb	Amr. str	4000	P. M. S. S. Co	
Dang Wee	Lord	Ann. str	250	Aug. Heard & Co	
Delta	E. M. Edmond	Brit. str	1019	P. & O. Co	
Fame	Richardson	Brit. str	118	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Flying
Hailoong	Punchard	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	
Hongkong	Symington	Brit. str	1220	Siemssen & Co	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kin-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Legislator	Craig	Brit. str	1374	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Acheong	
Madras	Bernard	Brit. str	696	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Mikado	S. Doane	Brit. str	1993	P. M. S. Co	
Orissa	W. H. Peckley	Brit. str	1646	P. & O. Co	
Powan ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Acheong	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Tartar	Ferries	Brit. str	1476	Aug. Heard & Co	
Travancore	C. H. Eastley	Brit. str	1900	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Yesso	Ashton	Brit. str	625	D. Lapraik & Co	
Yot-tung	Rasmussen	Brit. str	332	Acheong	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Albert Victor	Muir	Brit. sh	868	Gilman & Co	
Aldebaren	Munck	Ger. bk	301	Siemssen & Co.	
Alden Besse	Allen Noyes	Amr. bk	842	Dock Co	
Altagracia	B. de Onsindi	Span. bk	420	Reuedlos & Co	
Amoy	F. T. Voight	Siam. bg	262	Wo-tye	
Auteola	Ross	Amr. sh	822	Order	
Auguste	A. Bernard	Fren. bk	840	Order	
August Fredrich	Neilsen	Ger. bk	367	Siemssen & Co	
Bernhard Carl	Luders	Ger. bk	600	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Burton Stather	Carphin	Brit. bk	421	P. M. S. Co	
Carl Ritter	H. C. Lonsen	Ger. bk	598	Bourjau & Co	
Cingalee	Anton	Brit. bk	339	Chinese	
City of Foochow	Tait	Brit. sh	1054	Order	
Crested Wave	Rououp	Brit. bk	345	Order	
Delia	E. Barorabat	Span. bk	784	Remedios & Co	
Endeavour	Warland	Amr. sh	960	Purdon & Co	
Faugh Balaugh	D. D. O'Keefe	Ger. bk	277	Carlowitz & Co	
Finzel	R. Deas	Brit. bk	487	Borneo Co	
Game-Cock	Stoddard	Amr. sh	1129	Olyphant & Co	
George Green	C. S. Wilcox	Amr. sh	999	Chinese	
Georgina	Mitchell	Brit. bg	222	Chinese	
Leonium	J. Margrom	Amr. bk	659	Burrows & Sons	
Ino	Baznan	Ger. bk	342	Siemssen & Co	
Johann Smidt	Hagemann	Ger. bk	400	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Kinsbridge	Symonds	Brit. sh	1497	Order	
Labrador	W. Jones	Brit. sh	1242	Borneo Co., Limited	
Leonie	F. Labirigagen	Fren. bk	650	Order	
Maggie	C. H. Bisset	Brit. bk	191	Chinese	
Malvina	H. Kluge	Ger. bk		Bourjau & Co	
Mary Anna	Minster	Ger. bk	518	Order	
McNear	Coster	Amr. sh	1308	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Melrose	Thos. Neill	Amr. sh	999	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Merom	Lowell	Amr. sh	1204	Battles & Co	
Moses Day	Woodworth	Amr. sh	1271	Borneo Co., Limited	
Norma	Nussbaum	Ger. bk	339	Bourjau & Co	
Ocean	Janssen	Ger. bg	225	Ed. Schellhase & Co	
Pactole	T. Ollivand	Fren. bk	391	Order	
Pepita	Felestors	Span. bk	269	Remedios & Co	
Peri	Grantz	Ger. bg	275	Siemssen & Co	
Presto	Herrmann	Dut. bk	420	Ed. Schellhase & Co	
Rapid	F. Haute	Siam. bk	429	Chinese	
Record	Dalton	Brit. bk	426	Order	
Rifleman	Bishop	Brit. sh	718	Rozario & Co	D'din & S'ney
Rita	S. Gutierres	Span. bk	563	Order	
Sarah Nicholson	J. G. Selkirk	Brit. sh	933	Olyphant & Co	
Star of the South	E. Smith	Brit. sh	665	John Bard & Co	
St. Brycedale	Pearce	Brit. bk	302	Chinese	
Three Brothers	H. Kahlcke	Brit. bk	367	Chinese	
Tokatea	McKinnon	Brit. bk	1075	Rozario & Co	
Vesta	Hoost	Ger. bk	700	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Villa de Rivadavia	Castillo	Span. bg	201	Brandao & Co	
Yoivo	Snellman	Rus. sh	943	Wm. Pustau & Co	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Patterson	Singapore
Cadmus	Steam Corvette	17	400	Capt. Wm. H. Whyte	Yokohama
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Shanghai
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Yokohama
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. J. B. Barnett	Tientsin
Elamer	Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Frolic	duoble sc. gun vl.	4	100	Capt. C. E. Buckle	Shanghai
Hornet	duoble sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Amoy
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Shanghai
Kestral	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Boulton	Hongkong
Mesnee	Military Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Singapore
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comdr. Atkinson	Shanghai
Opossum	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. Comr. Fairlie	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	12	—	Comdr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Rinaldo	screw sloop	7	200	Comr. Parsons	Nagasaki
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comr. Pitman	Shanghai
Salamis	pad. des. vessel	2	250	Hon. A. C. Littleton	Yokohama
Teazer	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Com. Hon. Fitzmaurice	Foochow
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Singapore
Thetis	Steam Corvette	13	350	Capt. Le Hunte Ward	Shanghai
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. H. K. Leet	Yokohama

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

WHAMPOA.

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Aracan	Harwood	Brit. sh	768	Gilman & Co	London
Camila Cavour	Astorquin	Peru. sh	843	Order	
Caranjah	G. Cawse	Brit. sh	891	P. M. S. S. Co	
Carnarvonshire	Williams	Brit. bk	388	Gilman & Co	
Corona	H. Bate	Brit. sh	1192	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Falcon	J. L. Dunn	Brit. bk	793	R. S. Walker & Co	
F. H. Drews	W. Voreatz	Ger. bk	300	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Formosa	F. Paulsen	Brit. sch	274	Melchers & Co	
Gleam	Burgess	Brit. bk	291	Chinese	
Glenlala	Watts	Brit. bk	372	D. Lapraik & Co	
H. Upmann	Schwartze	Ger. bk	375	Thos. Howard & Co	
Kinfauns Castle	J. Dodds